(c) The company has been reviewing its business and product lines with a view to focussing them into three distinct segments-nuclear, defence and commercial. A re-structuring proposal, covering important aspects of business, financial and manpower rationalisation, has been prepared by the company and submitted for consideration of the Government.

Launching of Pressurised Water Reactors at Kudankulam

2347. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite its inability in successfully implementing the Nuclear Power Profile due to resource crunch, DAE has embarked on another programme to launch two Pressurised Water Reactors of 1000 MWe each at Kudankulam; and

(b) if so, what are Government's views in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) and (b) The Nuclear Power Profile had to be scaled down keeping in view the resource constraints in financing the programme during the 8th Five Year Plan. However, the Government of India has been pursuing its Nuclear Power Programme with a view to developing and utilising nuclear power as an inevitable option in the long term perspective. The proposed 2×1000 MWe VVER type Kudankulam Atomic Power Project is a part of the above programme.

Generation of Additional Nuclear Power

2348. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that against a nuclear power profile with projection of achieving additional capacity of 7880 MW of nuclear power by 2000 AD, Government have not been able to generate any

nuclear power under this profile inspite of having spent Rs. 5291.48 crore as on March 1998; and

(b) if so, what are Government's views on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) and (b) The Nuclear power 'Profile' formulated in 1984 envisaged setting up of 10,000 MWe of installed nuclear power capacity by the year 2000. In the year 1989, the profile was reviewed and the target was retained. At that time, taking into account the installed capacity up to Kakrapar Unit-2, addition of 7880 MWe was envisaged through installation of 8×235 MWe and 12×500 MWe PHWR units. The expenditure as on March, 1998 is the sum total of expenditure on ongoing projects and towards advance procurement of long delivery equipment and materials based on financial sanction accorded for the purpose. In order to achieve the objective of nuclear power profile, advance procurement actions for long delivery and critical equipment for 6×500 MWe and 4×220 MWe units were taken based on partial financial sanctions accorded by the Government of India. Materials were procured. Financial outlay of Rs. 15,125 crores was proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan for launching the projects. However, due to financial resource constraints, the outlay approved was only Rs. 4261 crores. Out of the approved outlay, the budgetary support to the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. from the Government allocation for the entire 8th Five Year Plan period was only Rs. 761 crores and the balance was to be mobilised through Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR). Therefore, further procurement actions were kept in abeyance and materials procured have been preserved. About 61% of the expenditure for advance procurement is towards Tarapur Atomic Power Project-3&4 on which construction work has commenced in October 1998 (after the approval of the 9th Five Year Plan outlays and revised cost estimates of TAPP-3&4 by the Government) and is being utilised for manufacture of components.